

RAW MATERIALS

That Enter Into our Manufactured Products.

INCREASED IMPORTATIONS

Show that the Industries They Serve Have Been Very Busy During the Past Year—The Abnormally Large Demand for Our Manufactures Has More than Balanced the Short Figures that Prove It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—That the manufacturers of the United States and those depending upon them have been exceptionally busy in the year just ending is shown by some figures relating to the imports of manufacturers' materials and manufactured goods just compiled by the treasury bureau of statistics. With large importations of manufacturers' materials and manufactured goods, and accompanying this, an abnormally large demand at home for manufactures, it is apparent that those engaged in their production must have found constant occupation.

Four great classes of raw materials are habitually and necessarily brought into the country for manufacturers' use—raw silk, India rubber, fibers and hides. If the importations of these show a marked increase, it may be accepted as evidence of increased activity on the part of manufacturers. It is interesting, therefore, to compare the figures of the eleven months' importations in these great classes with those of earlier years. These figures show that in hides the importations have been largely in excess of any earlier year, the total value of those imported in the eleven months of 1898 being \$25,293,400, against \$20,282,367 in the corresponding months of last year, and \$17,915,728 in the corresponding months of 1896. The number of pounds imported in 1898 were, in round numbers, 20,000,000 in excess of the corresponding months of 1897.

India rubber, of which large quantities are used by American manufacturers, show in eleven months of the present year a value of \$22,831,578 against \$19,270,633 in eleven months of 1897, \$12,964,633 in 1896, and \$17,412,548 in 1895.

Raw silk for the ten months ended with October amounts to \$21,540,225 in value against \$20,829,996 in the corresponding months of 1897, and \$10,629,837 in the corresponding months of 1896, being thus, in ten months of 1898, more than double that of the corresponding period of 1896. Of fibers the importations in the eleven months ended with November amounted to \$15,542,211 against \$12,305,053 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and \$11,326,506 in the eleven months of 1896. It will be seen that the importations of the year for the period covered by the above figures have been in excess of the preceding years—rubber being 50 per cent larger than in 1894; silk 50 per cent in excess of 1897; hides more than double that of 1896 or 1894, and fibers 50 per cent in excess of 1894.

This increase in materials imported for the use of manufacturers is considered in connection with the fact that the importations of manufactures have fallen in the year just ended from \$282,000,000 in 1897 to \$250,000,000 in the present year. It will be thus shown that there is good reason to believe the manufacturers have been exceptionally busy. In addition to this, the figures of the treasury bureau of statistics show that the exports of manufactures in the year just ended will be more than \$20,000,000 in excess of those of any preceding year, and will reach in round terms an average of \$1,000,000 a day for every business day of the year.

In only a single article among the importations for manufacturers' use has the year 1898 failed to show an increased demand. This single article is wool. The imports of wool in 1897 were abnormally great by reason of the importers bringing in all the foreign wool available prior to the enactment of the tariff law of 1897 which transferred wool from the free to the dutiable list. The wool importations of eleven months of 1897 amounted to 337,982,264 pounds against 123,555,265 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and against an average in the corresponding months of earlier years of less than half that quantity.

In other words a full two years' supply of foreign wool was brought into the country in the calendar year of 1897, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the eleven months of 1898 show imports of only 95,114,620 pounds. It is apparent that the small importations of wool in 1898 did not indicate a lack of activity on the part of woolen manufacturers since they evidently had in hand when the year began a full ordinary year's supply, and the fact that 95,000,000 pounds have been imported in eleven months of 1898 in addition to the large stock on hand at the end of 1897 indicates an unusual activity on their part.

Ex-Empress Conveys Good News.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The Journal has from a personage belonging to the suite of ex-Empress Eugenia, the statement that upon the eve of her departure from England, in the early days of the Fashoda incident, the ex-empress took leave of her majesty, Queen Victoria. When

Dreadful CROUP

Mothers, when your children are attacked by the dreadful croup, you need not despair; Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup will relieve and cure this disease at once. You can always depend on this marvelous remedy; it never fails to cure. For whooping-cough and measles-cough it is the best remedy in the land. Children like it.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Will cure Croup without fail. Doses are small and pleasant to take. Dealers recommended it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

Gov. MacCorkle's Endorsement.

Hon. W. A. MacCorkle, Ex-Gov. of West Virginia, adds his name to the long list of Statesmen benefited by Per-ru-na. He heartily recommends Per-ru-na as a cathartic remedy and tonic.



Hon. W. A. MacCorkle,
Ex-Gov. of West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 9, 1899. *Per-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.* GENTLEMEN:—Your *Per-ru-na*, as a tonic, is certainly unexcelled, and in a number of cases that have come under my observation where it has been used for catarrh, or any disease which has its origin in that malady, it has been of great benefit. *Per-ru-na* has my hearty recommendation, both as a tonic and cathartic remedy.

W. A. MacCORKLE

Per-ru-na is a permanent and scientific cure for catarrh. It is purely vegetable and works in harmony with nature. All druggists sell it.

Eugenia was about to leave the queen said: "If war should break out between France and England, I will ask God to allow me to die before it occurs." Three days later the secretary of the ex-empress is said to have communicated the words of the queen to the French foreign office.

NARROW ESCAPE

Of a Hundred Miners from Suffocation in a Burning Mine.

CARLINVILLE, ILL., Jan. 2.—The shaft of the Carlinville Coal company caught fire to-day by a can of lubricating oil being heated on a stove in the top of the tipples. A strong southwest wind fanned the flames to all parts of the wooden parts which covers an acre of ground. The fire company was powerless as there was no water in the mains. The burning timbers and fired coal tumbled down in the shaft. One hundred men were encased below. The airshaft engine, being seldom used, refused to work. A panic ensued below where the air had extinguished the flames on the lamps, leaving the men in total darkness. They were scattered over a radius of three miles. Suffocation was narrowly averted. A scene indescribable took place on top among the women, mothers, daughters and sweethearts of the victims. The men were finally released from the mine unharmed. The loss will aggregate \$10,000; \$5,000 insurance.

Owing to recent trouble between employees and employers the mines may not be rebuilt. Only a small supply of coal is on hand in the city. A suit will follow between the city and the water company, as this is the second large fire caused by the failure of the company to supply water, the big burning mill being the other a year ago. The fire blocked the Chicago & Alton and the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western trains. One hundred and fifty families are almost destitute as a result of the fire.

HAVANA PEOPLE JOYFUL.

The City Tranquil—Gen. Brooke Favorably Impressed with Cubans.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—The people of Havana are in a joyful mood to-day, despite the disappointment experienced over the fact that the projected festivities have been postponed. The resentment quickly subsided, and gave place to composure.

Captain Greble, General Ludlow's adjutant general, visited all the United States posts during the night. The city was found to be tranquil.

Major General Brooke's impressions of Cuba are pleasant. He regards the people as being emotional, mild and orderly. Americans are now conducting the customs, postoffice and telegraphs, in fact, all public business with Spanish and Cuban employees.

Col. Bliss, the American collector of customs, has been instructed by the authorities at Washington not to appoint Americans to subordinate positions in this or the other customs houses. Only Cubans are to be appointed.

The customs receipts here this week will probably be heavy, as the merchants' stocks are low, and several cargoes are due to arrive.

General Brooke will not govern from the palace for a week or two, as the building needs a thorough cleaning. After the general takes up his headquarters in the palace Mrs. Brooke will arrange a series of social functions. The headquarters for the present will be at the general's hotel.

Generals Brooke and Ludlow see many of the prominent Cubans. They are easily accessible, and wish to make a wide personal and official acquaintance. As the civil police is slowly formed, the American troops will be sent into the country. Col. Moulton, who is in command of the Havana police, had as his first official duty the investigation of a case of cattle stealing.

General Ludlow visited Morro Castle and Cabanas fortress to-day. The batteries of the Second artillery have been landed from the United States transport Chester. One battery was sent to Morro Castle, another is garrisoned at Cabanas fortress, a third is stationed near the palace, and the other three batteries are camped at Vedado.

INDIANA SOLDIERS

Who Waved the Flags Were Not Arrested as Reported.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—It developed to-day that the company of the Indiana regiment which waved Cuban flags during the parade yesterday was not arrested, as cable last night. Investigation showed that the flags were distributed to them by Cubans in the crowd and that the act of waving them was thoughtless and not prearranged.

Twenty-five Cuban horsemen, well mounted and armed, joined the column at the Prado, rode to Central Park and debouched into a side street. They aroused considerable enthusiasm.

Three blue jackets from the Texas at about half past 12 yesterday towed a large star and stripes to the peak of the wreck. The flag was saluted by the shipping in the harbor.

An immense American flag was also hoisted on top of the 200 foot shears at the naval dock, where it could be seen for miles around.

Twenty members of the Patriotic Junta in evening dress and wearing opera hats, stood with the reviewing generals yesterday.

OCHILTREE'S ROAST

Of the Parisians—Refers to Paris as a City of Maniaques—Gomorrah a Lily and Sodom a Seminary of Parity Compared with it.

New York Verdict: Col. Ochiltree, sage, statesman, traveler, soldier and raconteur, has returned. Nine months in Paris, two in London, Col. Ochiltree has had a New York absence of eleven months. It was the other day we met. I was the gainer. It is worth one's while to encounter Col. Ochiltree. To know him is a joy; to be his intimate friend an education. Merely to meet him becomes an inspiration.

"What of Paris?" said Col. Ochiltree, repeating my question. "Crazy, sir, absolutely crazy; Paris is a municipal mania. You've seen a lunatic? That goes without question, for I recall that you put in six years about Congress. Well, Paris comes simply to be a lunatic organized as a city. It is camped midway between the madhouse and the barricades."

"What has done it?" Absinthe and utter moral viciousness. There's no doubt of it. I've watched Paris for thirty-one years. And it has been going down hill mentally, morally, physically, nervously, for thirty-one years; sapped and under dug in every particular by its vile drinks and vile morals. Perhaps I should say immoral; Paris has no morals worthy of the word.

"Yes, the topic of all topics is the Dreyfus case. It curls every lip, wags every tongue, fills every Parisian mouth. Dreyfus will yet prove the rock upon which Paris will split. France, for weeks, trembled on the brink of war with England. One heard nothing of it in Paris. The cafes rang with Dreyfus, while the bicker with England over Fashoda hardly gained a notice."

"What would England have done to France in event of war. What we did to Spain. The British would have sent the French navy to the bottom like a lot of anvils. The French navy wouldn't have lasted as long as a drink of whiskey. A Frenchman at sea is a Frenchman lost. He should keep off the water. To begin with, he fears water like a cat. And he's too hysterical, too fantastic to sail a boat and fight at one and the same time. Billows and broadsides in conjunction overthrow the French reason. England would have thrashed France out of hand. It was the French good fortune that some of their quarter-deck gang had wit enough to see it, and get Marchand out of Egypt."

"What of the French army? A mere muster of degenerates; nankins in red breeches. The French army hasn't the discipline of a gang of section hands. Dirty, dissolute, debauched; the French army would be a popular incense were it not for its weak invader. It hasn't manhood enough to be dangerous. The army is a thing of tinsel; as sordid as its tawdry, with morals and mentality in bitter strife for lowest place. It is no wonder those blond, healthy giants of Germany thirty years ago went over the French army like a landslide. If Germany and France should fight again, Germany would in a month leave nothing of her but rags, and not enough of them to flag a hand-car."

"Tell you of the Dreyfus case? There's no doubt among fair minds of his innocence. The court of cassation will say so. When it does, look out. The mob will rise, and the mob will be the army recruited with all that is vilest, severest and most-endangered in the whole city of Paris. The doings of the Commune will have redoubled. It will be a day of blood and torch and barricade—of loot, rapine, pillage and murder."

"The Jews will be the first object of attack. Even to-day the cry of 'A Jew! A Jew! Kill him! Kill him!' will assemble a frothing mob in a minute. 'That and 'Vive l'Armee' are highly popular cries in the Parisian streets. If I were a Jew in Paris I'd gather my gaberde about me and get out. Russia, by comparison, is a land flowing with elvish milk and honey, so far as the Jews are concerned."

"Absolutely, conditions in Paris are hideous and a horror. Its legislature is a bear-garden, its press this tool of money, its law a farce, while so-called justice is a joke when it isn't an outrage. The court of cassation is the one sole tribunal worthy a dog's respect—the one last feeble rift in the clouds that threaten France. And yet while I was there Henri Rochefort came out in his paper, and said that 'The judges of the court of cassation ought to be taken and tortured to death by tying them prone in the blazing sun, cutting off the eyelids and letting venomous spiders suck their eyes from the sockets.' This rather elaborate disposal of these judges was opposed by another editor, who urged, in the name of brevity, that they be burned at the stake instead."

"And Paris calls itself civilized, while its papers soberly urge such savage baldersdash on a crazy public, who lap it up like spring water!"

"No, the French have no use for America. They hate a Yankee as they do a Jew. For myself, I regard their hatred as a great compliment. Paris differs from London in that behalf. If you want to hear London cheer itself hoarse show it the stars and stripes."

"Unless I miss my guess, the next few months in Paris will be worth a world's watching. Dreyfus is he escapes assassination in his cell, will go free. Paris, on the feather-edge of tumult now, will make that the signal for trouble. And then the very gutters will romp with gore."

"One might sum up Paris like this: It is rich, frugal, ignorant, vile, artistic, vicious, industrious, venal, cowardly, narrow, cruel, frivolous, mendacious, corrupt, degenerate, beautiful—a threat to all men, still more a menace to itself. Gomorrah was a lily to it; Sodom a

seminary of purity. The one sole thing sure in it roiten, prurient, destitute is that its future will but multiply its dripping foulness of to-day."

WILL MISS LEITER BE A PRINCESS

There is a Renewal of the Gossip Concerning her Name with that of the Prince of Seckendorf.

The renewal of the rumor that Miss Nannie Leiter is going to become the bride of the Prince of Seckendorf has set at fever heat society's curiosity, for with the reported attention of a well known nobleman to her younger sister, Miss Daisy Leiter, and the fact



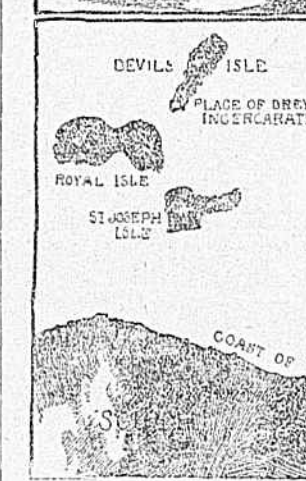
that her oldest sister is really the wife of a viceroys, it would really seem that all of the daughters of the Chicago millionaire were destined to own titles and wear coronets.

Miss Nannie is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, and sister of Joseph Leiter, of dollar wheat fame. She is probably the best known of the Leiter family, but this is because her tastes do not run very decidedly toward society.

New Railroad Chartered.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 2.—The secretary of state here has issued a charter to the Arbuckle & Wolf Creek Valley Railroad Company, for the purpose of building and operating a railroad, commencing at or near the headwaters of White Oak and Arbuckle creeks, in Fayette county, to run thence through Wolf Creek Valley, passing south of Fayetteville, down Laurel creek, crossing New river to the Great Kanawha river, connecting with the proposed line of the Kanawha & New Orleans Coal and Transportation Com-



GOOD-BYE TO DEVIL'S ISLAND. Devil's Island, of which this is a good picture, will be one of the islands of history. Like Helena, it will live as a place of detention of a famous political prisoner, for Dreyfus has created the political sensation of this generation. Authentic rumors are to the effect that he will soon leave Devil's Island forever, as the authorities fear that in the coming great political upheaval his powerful friends may make an armed attempt to rescue him.



A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

The little island in the Mediterranean called Crete is still agitating Europe. Denmark's grandson, Prince George is governor, but Russia insists upon flying a flag at one point, and the sultan has been allowed to do the same at another. Crete is outwardly quiet, but the powers fear that there will soon be trouble again. The reason for the Cretan disturbance is its great natural position, which makes it a key to Russia, and a very natural shipping place in the largest sea in the world.

Siano.

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pany, at a point near Deepwater, Fayette county. The principal office of the company will be at Charleston, with a branch at New Orleans. The authorized capital stock is \$100,000, divided into shares of \$50 each. The shares are held by J. M. Richards, Annie L. Richards, Minerva Richards and William Richards, of Oak Hill, W. Va., and J. A. Franklin, of New Orleans.

West Virginia Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. —The pension of George W. Ashby, of Newburg, W. Va., for disabilities contracted in the civil war, has just been increased from \$50 to \$72 per month.

Other pensions to West Virginia applicants, recently granted, are as follows:

Originals—Thomas Early, St. Mary's, \$5; Frederick Scharf, Wheeling, \$6.

Increases—John H. Rogers, Ellenboro, \$8 to \$10; William Adkins, Danville, \$6 to \$8; Gavin Van Meter, Central City, \$6 to \$8.

Renewal and reissue—James Porter, New Cumberland, \$6.

The pension of John Arnold, of Canonsburg, Pa., at rate of \$6 per month, has been restored.

G. W. Malcolm has been appointed postmaster at Lewistown, Kanawha county, W. Va., vice M. F. Malcolm, resigned.

Do you want a good glass of Champagne? Cook's Imperial is an extra dry wine, with a delicious bouquet.

Receiver's Sale.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Under the authority of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, entered on the 17th day of December, in the year 1898, in a suit in equity, therein pending in which H. S. Baer and others are plaintiffs and Baer Sons Grocery Company and others are defendants, the undersigned receiver will sell the property, goods and business of the Baer Sons Grocery Company.

AUCTION SALE.

Beginning on Monday, January 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the business house of the Baer Sons Grocery Company, on the corner of Main and Sixteenth streets, Wheeling, West Virginia, I will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder the stock of goods in my hands as receiver in said suit at the time of said auction; the sale to be made in lots and parcels as will be most convenient and as will best suit the bidders, and I will also sell the other tangible personal property in the said house or used in connection with the business. The stock of goods which will be sold as aforesaid consists of large quantities of syrups and molasses, coffees and teas, canned goods of every kind, wooden ware and brooms, galvanized ware and oil cans, flour and farinaceous goods, dried and evaporated goods, salt, tobacco and cigars, boxes, paper, paper bags, cordage and twines, meats, canned, salted and smoked, brushes, fruit jars, sugars, pickles and vinegars and a great variety of other goods of every kind such as are usually found in a thoroughly equipped wholesale grocery establishment. The other tangible property to be sold consists of horses, wagons, buggies, harnesses, trucks, hay and feed, safes, printing presses with their appliances, a fruit cleaning plant, with engine, vine and apple furniture of various kinds, including desks, typewriters, show and display cases and other things such as are generally used in wholesale grocery establishments.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH.

The said order which was entered in the said suit on the 17th day of December, 1898, as aforesaid also contains the following provision: But at any time before the 31st day of the month of December, 1899, current at noon of that day any person or persons who may desire to do so may present to or file with the said Howard Hazlett receiver, a sealed bid or sealed bids offering to buy for cash at a price to be named in the bid either (1) the said stock of goods and other tangible personal property used in said business, or (2) the said stock of goods and other personal property and the accounts and debts due the Baer Sons Grocery Company as well as those due receivers in this suit, excepting the debt whether or not appearing upon the books due by any stockholder, officer or employee present or past, of the said Baer Sons Grocery Company, or (3) the said stock of goods and other personal property and the said accounts and debts, including those due as aforesaid from any stockholder, officer or employee, or (4) all of the things with the real estate, but the latter to be subject to the mortgage. Such bids shall be made as of the 21st day of December, 1898, and if any such bids be accepted the bidder shall be entitled to the proceeds of any sales made by the receiver subsequent to that day and shall be charged with any purchases made by the receiver subsequent to that day. The receiver shall upon application give to anyone desiring to bid any information in his power respecting the condition of the property and business on said 21st day of December, 1898. No such bid will be entertained by the court unless it be accompanied by a certified check payable to the receiver, in the sum of \$100,000, or 10 per cent of the amount of such bid. If the court shall accept any of the said bids, then the said auction sale will not take place.

In accordance with the provisions of the said decree, I will, upon application, give to anyone desiring to bid any information in my power respecting the condition of the property and business on the said day of December, 1898, and will at any time before noon on the 31st day of December, 1898, receive any such sealed bids which may be presented and transmit them to the court.

HOWARD HAZLETT,
Receiver.

News and Opinions

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Are not made by chance, nor can they ever in any material be made at small expense. A competition for cheapness, and not for excellence of workmanship, is the most frequent and certain cause of the rapid decay and entire destruction of arts and manufactures.

For best (which is the cheapest) work, the Intelligencer Job Press Printing Office is the place to go.